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MPR TRADE TIES WITH CEMA COUNTRIES REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 22 Oct 82 p 4

[Interview with Y. Babuu, deputy minister of foreign trade, by D. Solongo, NOVOSTI MONGOLII correspondent: "On the Principles of Socialist Internationalism"]

[Text] [Question] Foreign trade is one of the most important forms of cooperation between CEMA member-countries. Tell us, please, how foreign economic ties are now being developed between our country and CEMA member-countries.

[Answer] The entry of the MPR into CEMA opened up new possibilities for full exploitation of the advantages of a socialist economy, specifically for creating an optimal national economy complex and for efficient utilization of the financial, material and labor resources of the country.

As a result of coordinating the national economy plans of the MPR with CEMA member-countries for 1981-1985, long-term trade agreements were signed with Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, CSSR and Poland. In accordance with these agreements, the commodity circulation of the MPR with these countries will grow over the five year period by 50-55 percent; exports will increase by 55-60 percent and imports by 48-50 percent.

Our partners will supply the MPR with increasing amounts of machinery and equipment, consumer goods and foodstuffs. In turn the MPR will supply these countries with production from enterprises built with the technical-economic aid of fraternal countries, as well as traditional Mongolian export goods.

It is especially worthy of note that a number of CEMA member-countries established favorable foreign trade prices for basic forms of livestock production exported by the MPR. This allowed us to realize in the last five-year plan a number of measures for strengthening the material-technical base of livestock breeding in our country and for raising the people's standard of living. This is important for us in the current five-year plan as well.

[Question] It is well known that the Soviet Union was the first and largest trade partner of People's Mongolia. What role does the USSR play today in the MPR's foreign trade?

[Answer] The USSR is our main foreign trade partner today, just as in the past. In view of the strengthening and development of trade relations between the MPR and USSR since 1950, trade between our countries has been organized on a long-term basis.

At present the USSR's share of our country's total foreign trade turnover is more than 80 percent. The variety of goods supplied by the Soviet Union includes more than 40,000 different items. All this indicates the exceptional importance to our country of trade with the USSR.

In June 1980 the governments of the MPR and USSR signed an Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation for 1981-1985. In accordance with the new agreement the amount of technical-economic aid given by the Soviet Union will be double that of the previous five-year plan. In our country, with the aid of the USSR, there are plans to build and reconstruct more than 340 projects. The USSR will send to the MPR industrial and agricultural technical equipment, transportation means, including motor vehicles, chemical goods--chemicals and fertilizers, oil products, agricultural products, and more.

The MPR in turn will supply the USSR not only with traditional livestock products, but also finished articles from light industry and some types of mineral raw materials. Production from the mining industry is an important article of Mongolian export, in particular fluorite, tungsten and copper-molybdenum concentrates.

[Question] What is the role of foreign trade in the development of the Mongolian national economy?

[Answer] The role of foreign trade for our country is huge. It is an important factor in the development of our economy and the steady rise in the standard of living and culture of the Mongolian people.

In the MPR all sectors of the national economy are tied closely to foreign trade. Through imports our country meets more than 80 percent of its demand for machinery and equipment, 100 percent of its demand for oil, oil products and rolled ferrous metals, and 50 percent of its demand for consumer goods.

Expansion and development of all-around cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA member-countries, especially in the area of trade, will have a great effect on speeding up the development of our economy.

Expanding and deepening the trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member-countries; moving as close to them as possible and consolidating in all aspects of social life; strengthening the participation of the MPR in the development of socialist economic integration--all these guarantee that the programmed tasks put forth by the 18th MPRP Congress will be put into practice successfully. Their successful realization will contribute to a stable and dynamic advance in our national economy and to an increase in the material well-being and cultural level of the Mongolian people.

SOVIETS AID IN TRAINING MONGOLIAN CADRES

60th Anniversary of Mongolian Instruction in USSR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1551 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 November. (MONTSAME). The participants in the solemn session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the beginning of instruction of Mongolian students in educational institutions of the Soviet Union sent a message of greeting to the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education, the USSR Ministry of Education, and the USSR State Committee for Occupational-Technical Education.

In that message it is stated that the graduates of Soviet educational institutions, devoting all their knowledge and efforts, will work to justify the high merit of having a Soviet diploma and will always serve faithfully the cause [words indistinct] and communism.

It goes on to note that they, [words indistinct] fortune to study, under Soviet professors and instructors, internationalism, collectivism, and an active vital position, will always and everywhere march in the front ranks of the builders of socialism [words indistinct].

The training by the Soviet Union of numerous cadres for the national economy of the MPR during the past 60-year period served as a brilliant confirmation of the unshakable faithfulness of the Soviet nation to the Leninist behest concerning the necessity of rendering to the backward countries unselfish cultural aid on the part of the victorious proletariat, the message emphasizes.

Remarks by Mongolian Minister of Education

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1448 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 November. (MONTSAME). During the six decades since the beginning of the instruction of Mongolian citizens in the USSR, the higher educational institutions and secondary special educational institutions of the Country of Soviets have trained more than 10,000 young Mongolian men and women in various specialties, MPR Minister of Public Education C. Sereeter stated in a discussion with a MONTSAME correspondent.

Graduates of Soviet educational institutions, the minister emphasized, will play an important role in resolving the multifaceted questions in the political, socioeconomic, and spiritual life of Mongolian society.

During the first postrevolutionary years in the Soviet Union the personnel trained were, for the most part, physicians and teachers, who at their time made a large contribution to the struggle against the pernicious influence of religion upon the consciousness of people, and the struggle to eliminate illiteracy. They acted in the role of combat assistants for the party in explaining, among the broad masses of the people, the domestic and foreign policy of the MPRP and the people's state.

The area of specialization in the training of the national cadres kept expanding with the passing years, in conformity with the requirements that were made by newer and newer branches of the country's national economy. During the period from 1961 through 1970 alone, more than half the graduates of Soviet scientific institutions returned to the country with engineer and technician diplomas, as well as those of economists in various areas of specialization.

The Mongolian minister noted that at the present time three-fourths of the active members of the MPR Academy of Sciences and approximately 40 of the People's Artists of the MPR are graduates of Soviet educational institutions and that 8.7 percent of Mongolian scientists have received learned degrees.

5075

CSO: 1819/38

DEVELOPMENT OF MPR FOREIGN TRADE REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by R. Tsogt-ochir: "The Development of Foreign Trade"]

[Text] MPR foreign trade is an important sector of the national economy and at the same time an integral component of the foreign policy of the party and state.

At present the MPR is conducting trade with more than 30 states. The foreign trade relations of our country are characterized by the dynamism of development, progressive changes in the commodity structure of exports and imports, the scale and breadth of trade agreements, the appearance of new forms of economic cooperation and the increase of their influence on the progress of the national economy.

The total foreign trade turnover of the MPR--an important indicator of foreign economic relations--in 1980 came to more than 636.9 million rubles. As a whole during all the years of the 6th Five-Year Plan the volume of the commodity turnover of the MPR exceeded 2,513,300,000 rubles. It is also possible to judge the present scale of foreign trade from the following data: at present the MPR exports and imports in value terms in 19 days as many goods as the total commodity turnover for 1940 came to.

In recent years, owing to the development of domestic industry, the assortment of products being produced in the country was considerably enlarged and updated, especially in such sectors as the mining and wood processing industries and the production of consumer goods. Moreover, goods of machine building and many raw materials objectively cannot be produced in our country owing to economic development, climatic conditions or the lack of natural resources.

Precisely foreign trade is helping to solve this problem efficiently by the exchange of goods, the production of which in the MPR is well organized, for goods which are not produced in the country or the output of which requires greater expenditures than their purchase on the foreign market. The end result is the obtaining by the Mongolian economy of additional opportunities for its own development, the growth of production efficiency and the increase of the standard of living of Mongolian workers. The economic efficiency of foreign trade is also manifested precisely in this.

Relying on its own material resources, our country is utilizing successfully the advantages of the international division of labor and is purchasing from other

countries technically advanced equipment for the more rapid development of individual sectors of the national economy. The importation of machines and equipment is of particularly great importance. It is contributing to the increase of the technical level of our industry and product quality, the growth of labor productivity and the decrease of the production cost.

Foreign trade is making a great contribution to the strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture. During 1976-1980 through foreign trade more than 2,500 tractors, 1,000 grain harvesters, 220 seeders, 460 tractor-mounted mowers, 370 pickup balers and much other equipment were supplied to agriculture. During those years the MPR also imported various equipment for livestock complexes, water management facilities and fodder production. In all 20,000 tons of mineral fertilizers were imported for the intensification of agriculture.

As a whole the goods intended for national consumption account for more than 20 percent of the imports of the country. Such a structure of imports reflects the needs of the Mongolian economy and the main directions of the economic and social policy of our state. The broadening, diversity and improvement of the structure of exports are a basic and necessary prerequisite of the participation of the MPR in the international division of labor. During the 6th Five-Year Plan the MPR made appreciable gains in the development of exports. The exportation of goods in 1980 came to 269.9 million rubles, having increased as compared with 1975 by 1.7-fold.

As a whole during 1976-1980 the amount of exports exceeded the results of the preceding 5-year period by 1.3-fold, while for the 10-year period is exceeded them by 2.6-fold. The increase of exports reflects first of all the gains of our country in the area of the development of physical production.

One of the important achievements of the MPR economy is the fact that our exports from year to year are acquiring an industrial nature. The MPR is developing more and more actively from an exporter of raw material goods of livestock origin into a supplier of industrial goods. Among them industrial consumer goods (finished leather and fur items, rugs, blankets) and the products of the mining industry are acquiring greater and greater importance. The production of such export goods as, for example, metal ores, lumber and raw materials of the textile and food industries have been organized on a high industrial basis. They are all being extracted and processed with the use of modern advanced equipment, that is, are the products of highly developed industrial labor.

The socialist countries, the development of the trade and economic cooperation with which is a general direction of the foreign policy of our state, hold the main place in MPR foreign trade. The cooperation of the MPR with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member countries has been intensified considerably and has been enriched with a new content. At its basis is the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration, which is intended for 20 years, and the coordinated plan of multilateral integration measures, which was adopted for the first time by the CEMA Session in 1975.

During the years of the 6th Five-Year Plan the commodity turnover of the MPR with the socialist countries increased by approximately 2,431,300,000 rubles, having reached in 1980 627.3 million rubles. These figures also testify to the unique experience of cooperation within the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, which

combines national and international interests, by convincingly demonstrating in action socialist internationalism.

In the relations with the CEMA member countries during 1981-1985 the main attention will be focused on the intensification of socialist economic integration and the implementation of the long-term goal programs of cooperation, which were adopted by the fraternal countries. New possibilities of the development of cooperation for the efficient use of the scientific, technical and production potential, the material, financial and manpower resources of the countries of the socialist community for the purpose of solving by joint efforts the problems of the intensification of the economy and creating additional sources of commodity resources will also be sought.

The accomplishment of the economic tasks of the coming 5-year period will be carried out first of all on the basis of the comprehensive utilization of intensive factors of growth. In turn the intensive means of management is placing in the forefront in integration cooperation the tasks of increasing the economic efficiency of production and product quality.

In determining the rate of development of foreign trade for the future, our country is proceeding from the consideration of both our needs for foreign economic relations and our national economic potentials.

Taking into account the great importance of the expansion of exports and the accomplishment of all the tasks posed in the area of foreign economic relations, the Basic Directions of the Development of the National Economy and Culture for 1981-1985 call for the continuation of the development of export production and the improvement of the structure of exports. The unconditional implementation of all the extensive measures, which were outlined by the 18th MPRP Congress, on the further development of production and the increase of its technical level should become a decisive factor in the accomplishment of the tasks on the development of exports and the increase of the competitive ability of export products.

The demand to use efficiently the potentials of the international socialist division of labor for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and for the more complete meeting of the needs of the national economy for advanced equipment, the latest technological processes, raw materials and materials, as well as the demand of the population for consumer goods is being advanced in the area of imports.

There is no doubt that in the implementation of the long-term comprehensive goal program of the development and the increase of the efficiency of agriculture, a decision on the elaboration of which was adopted by the 18th MPRP Congress, the proper place will be assigned to imports.

The decisions of the 18th MPRP, while opening new horizons before our country, are at the same time vivid evidence of the fact that the MPR is proceeding consistently and confidently along the path of the completion of the building of the material and technical base of socialism.

7807

CSO: 1819/2

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF L. I. BREZHNEV

Telegram Sent

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1536 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] [words indistinct] condolences from the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the MPR sent to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Moscow, the Kremlin.

Communists and the working Mongolian people learned with deep grief of the sad news of the sudden death of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in the name of the communists and workers of Mongolia, send the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and peoples of the country of soviets deep condolences on the occasion of the death of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the leading figure of the international communist movement, talented leader of Soviet communists, four-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of Socialist Labor of the USSR, Hero of the MPR and honorary citizen of the Mongolian People's Republic.

L. I. Brezhnev was a consistent internationalist, a tireless champion of peace, socialism and communism; throughout his entire remarkable journey from a common worker to secretary general of the Central Committee of Lenin's Party and head of the Soviet state, he was to the end dedicated to the great work of building a socialist and communist society in the USSR, to defending and increasing the achievements of the Soviet people that are of worldwide historical significance, to strengthening the unity and close cooperation of socialist countries, to strengthening peace and security of peoples in all parts of the world.

The Mongolian people will never forget the enormous contribution made by L. I. Brezhnev in the comprehensive strengthening of the inviolable fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties and peoples.

The Mongolian workers will always remember how in the difficult 1930s Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, as a political worker with the Soviet troops in Mongolia, played an active part in giving fraternal aid to our people and made a valuable contribution to the noble work of defending the freedom and independence of the MPR from encroachments of imperialist invaders.

With his remarkable humane qualities, comradely concern and attentiveness, and responsiveness to the needs of working people, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev won the deep respect and gratitude of workers in Mongolia's cities and rural areas.

In the hearts of Mongolian workers there will always be a bright memory of the true Leninist, the consistent internationalist, the ardent fighter for the people's happiness, for peace and communism, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Please give our deep condolences to the family and close friends of the deceased.

Mourning Decree

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Below is the text of a decree issued today by the Central Committee of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR and the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

The MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR and the Council of Ministers of the MPR decree: [words indistinct] the death of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, tested leader of the Soviet state, champion of peace and friendship among peoples and of social progress, leading figure of the international communist and workers' movement, true Marxist-Leninist, close friend of the Mongolian people, Hero of the MPR, Hero of Labor of the MPR, and honorary citizen of the MPR, we declare a period of mourning in the country on 13, 14 and 15 November.

2. During the days of mourning all festive and entertainment activities will be suspended.

3. There will be a gun salute in the city of Ulaanbaatar marking the moment at which the body of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev is interred.

4. During the interment of the body of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, work at all enterprises throughout the entire country will stop for five minutes, with the exception of enterprises with continuous production; motor vehicle and railway traffic will also stop. At factories, plants and railroads a three minute whistle salute will be given.

Signed by Y. Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

MPR Officials Visit Embassy

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1532 GMT 12 Nov 82

[Text] Today Y. Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, J. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, and other party and government leaders of the MPR visited the USSR Embassy in the MPR and expressed their deep condolences on the death of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, leading figure in the international communist and workers' movement, ardent fighter for peace and friendship among peoples, and close friend of the Mongolian people.

Party and government leaders of the MPR signed the book of condolences and wrote: "Together with the communists and workers of the USSR and progressive forces of the world, we are deeply grieved by the sudden death of the leading figure in the international communist movement, great friend of the Mongolian people, Hero of the MPR, Hero of Labor of the MPR, honorary citizen of the MPR, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, dear Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev."

Visiting the USSR Embassy and expressing condolences were T. Molom, M. Peljee, D. Sodnom, C. Suren, D. Tsebegmid, all deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; T. Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR; members of the Presidium; a delegation from the Committee of the Veteran Promoters of the Revolutionary Struggle; a delegation from the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Z. Bandzar, deputy minister of foreign affairs; a delegation from the MPR Ministry of Defense led by Colonel General Z. Yondon, minister of defense and Lieutenant General Z. Baljinnyam, chief of the political department of the Mongolian People's Army; a delegation from the Ministry of Public Security led by Colonel General S. Lubsangombo, candidate-member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and minister of public security of the MPR; a delegation from the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions led by K. Dzardyhan, secretary of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; a delegation from the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and Youth Organizations led by L. Tudeb, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League; a delegation of pioneers and students led by C. Tserendulam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth League and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian Pioneers Organization; a delegation of Mongolian women led by L. Pagmadulam, chairman of the Mongolian Women's Committee; a delegation from the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association led by D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association; and a delegation from the Association of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations led by N. Lubsanchultem, chairman of the association's executive committee.

Delegation Leaves For Moscow

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1517 GMT 13 Nov 82

[Text] A party-government delegation led by Y. Tsedenbal left Ulaanbaatar today for Moscow to take part in the funeral ceremony for Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the remarkable leader of the CPSU and the Soviet state, ardent fighter for peace and friendship of peoples and social progress, leading figure in the international communist and workers movement, true Marxist-Leninist, close friend of the Mongolian people, Hero of the MPR, Hero of Labor of the MPR and honorary citizen of the MPR.

Z. Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR, and D. Gotob, member of the MPRP Central Committee and Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, were in the delegation.

Comrades B. Altangerel, D. Gombojab, S. Jalan-aajab, D. Maydar, D. Molomjants, B. Dejid, N. Jagbaral, S. Lubsangombo, G. Ad'yaa, M. Dash, MPRP Central Committee section chiefs T. Balhajab and T. Namsray, Colonel General J. Yondon, MPR minister of defense, J. Bandzar, deputy minister of foreign affairs, I. Smirnov, USSR ambassador to the MPR and other officials saw the delegation off at the Buyant-uha airport.

9967

CSO: 1819/21

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL HOLIDAY OBSERVED

Congratulatory Telegrams from Tsedenbal, Batmonh

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1529 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 November. (MONTSAME). General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, Y. Tsedenbal has sent a congratulatory telegram to the Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Union of Communists of Yugoslavia, Comrade Mitja Ribicic, and to Chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrade Petar Stambolic, on the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY -- Republic Day.

The telegram contains the expression of conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries will continue to develop successfully for the good of the Mongolian and Yugoslav nations, in the name of the cause of peace and socialism.

Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers J. Batmonh sent a telegram of congratulation to the Chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY -- Republic Day.

"I am convinced," the telegram reads, "that friendly Mongolian-Yugoslav relations and all kinds of cooperation between our countries will continue to develop."

Yugoslav Friendship Night in Ulaanbaatar

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1537 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 November. (MONTSAME). Today a Friendship Evening devoted to the national holiday of the Yugoslav nation -- the day of proclamation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia -- took place here.

A speech was given to those who gathered for the evening by First Deputy Chairman of the MPR State Committee for Science and Technology, Chairman of the Mongolian-Yugoslav Friendship Association, M. Dash. He emphasized that the glorious victory by the Soviet Red Army over fascist Germany rendered a decision influence upon the just struggle being waged by all the nations of Europe, including the Yugoslav

nation, against the fascist yoke. During the years that have passed, the Yugoslav nation, under the leadership of the Union of Communists of Yugoslavia, carried out fundamental reforms in the country's socioeconomic life and converted it into a state with a modern, well-developed industry and agriculture.

Mongolian-Yugoslav relations and cooperation are developing on the basis of principles of completely equal rights and mutual respect in the interests of peace, security, and the progress of peoples, M. Dash noted.

Then a speech of welcome was given by the Yugoslav Ambassador to the MPR, R. Smiljanovic.

Participants at the Friendship Evening were Deputy Department Chief of the MPRP Central Committee B. Dashtseren; Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Mongolian Organizations of Peace and Friendship, D. Bilegt; and other officials, as well as employees of the Yugoslav Embassy in MPR.

5075

CSO: 1819/37

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF MPR BRIEFLY TRACED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by scientific associate D. Gandzorig: "Industrialization in the MPR"]

[Text] The creation of national industry in the MPR has its own specific features and a unique path of development.

The task of creating and developing domestic industry as one of the main conditions of the strengthening of the foundations of the new socialist economy was clearly formulated back in the decisions of the Third MPRP Congress, which was held in August 1924.

First, the complete liberation of the people--the main productive force--from the old feudal serfdom relations and dependence on foreign capital and, second, the concentration of the key positions of the economy in the hands of the people's state were decisive factors for industrial development.

Steps on the creation of consumer cooperatives and the state financial, credit and trade system and the introduction of a national currency, as well as on the pursuit of a progressive tax policy were taken by the people's government starting with the first days of the implementation of revolutionary measures in the area of the economy. It is possible to consider these measures to be the starting point in the creation and development of national industry.

Newly created enterprises for the tanning of the hides of large-horned cattle, sheep and goats and the scouring of wool, a fulling and felt, a boot and a sewing enterprise, as well as several enterprises of the food industry were already in operation in the early 1930's. The enterprises engaged in the processing of raw material resources and the production of necessary consumer items.

In 1940 our industry had fixed production capital in the amount of 28.9 million tugriks, 13,700 workers and employees were employed in it, gross output in the amount of 124.7 million tugriks was produced. At that time industry, in addition to the food and light industries, included such sectors as the fuel and power sector, the machine repair sector, as well as the construction materials industry.

In connection with the historical development of the country our national industry has its own specific features. These features of the development of industry consist in the following:

- a) national industry as socialist industry was newly created with the technical and economic assistance of the fraternal Soviet Union;
- b) industry promoted the emergence of the national working class, which became the leading political force of the country;
- c) our industry was based on the raw material resources of animal husbandry and the natural resources of the country.

The rate of the socialist industrialization of the country accelerated considerably during 1940-1960. In 1960 the share of industry in the structure of the national income came to 14.6 percent. Thus, owing to the development of modern industry, the MPR developed from a stock-breeding country into an agro-industrial country.

The 15th MPRP Congress approved the Fourth Program of our party, which specified the historic policy of the completion of the creation of the material and technical base of socialism and transformation into an industrial-agrarian country. The main economic task of this period consists in the comprehensive development of all the sectors of the national economy and the further acceleration of the industrialization of the country.

For the accomplishment of the posed tasks the necessary measures on the strengthening of the technical base of the national economy, particularly the mechanization and automation of production processes, the introduction of new modern technology and the increase of production efficiency and labor productivity in all the sectors of industry, were taken, by relying on the achievements of modern science and technology. In 1980 the number of workers in industry has increased by 1.5-fold as compared with 1960, while labor productivity has increased by 2.8-fold.

The steady increase of the fixed capital of industry, the extensive mechanization of production processes and the utmost increase of labor productivity ensured a sharp increase of the output of industrial products. The average annual growth rate of the gross industrial output in the past 10 years came to about 10 percent.

The development of national industry contributed to the further increase of the social productive forces of the country, the acceleration of the rate of economic and cultural construction, as well as the radical change of the structure and nature of social production. The per capita production of industrial output is increasing from year to year. Thus, as compared with 1960 the per capita generation of electric power in 1980 had increased by 8.8-fold, the mining of coal--4-fold, the production of wool fabrics--2.5-fold, footwear--1.5-fold, meat--2.5 fold, bread and confectionary items--2-fold.

Economic cooperation with the socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union, is the main guarantee of the rapid development of the MPR economy, including industry. Thus, in 1976-1980 with the assistance of the Soviet Union about 150 national economic projects were put into operation, and the construction of tens of industrial and agricultural enterprises was begun.

One of the characteristic features of the development of industry is the constant change and improvement of its sectorial structure. Whereas during the years of the 1st Five-Year Plan light and the food industries held the predominant position, at

present the fuel and power industry and the construction materials industry are the leading sectors. During the years of the 6th Five-Year Plan the generation of electric power increased by 192.7 percent, the mining of coal increased by 160.5 percent. The share of the industry, which produces means of production, is steadily increasing. In 1940 the share of the production of means of production in the total industrial output came to 48.3 percent, while in 1980 it came to 58.3 percent.

Substantial changes have occurred in the distribution of productive forces of industry by means of the building of enterprises in the immediate vicinity of sources of raw materials and consumers. Entire economic regions with an industrial complex are being created. In addition to Ulaanbaatar, Darhan, Erdenet, Choybalsan, Bagannuur, Dzuun-Har, Harhorin and others are such regions. At present power, fuel, as well as light, food and wood processing enterprises of regional importance are undergoing considerable development in all the aymags of the country.

In specifying the importance of the development of industry, General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Y. Tsedenbal noted at the 18th MPRP Congress: "The experience of the MPR, as of the other fraternal countries, confirms that socialist industrialization is one of the objective laws of the creation of the material and technical base of socialism."

The 7th Five-Year Plan, like all the preceding ones, is called upon to play an important role in the industrialization of the MPR. In the new 5-year plan the capital investments in industry will come to 7.8-8.2 billion tugriks. The construction of new industrial projects along with the expansion and renovation of existing enterprises will remain the main direction of the development of socialist industry.

In 1980-1985 the gross output of industry will increase by 52-58 percent. The high rate of industrial production is being ensured by means of the leading development of the fuel and power industry. Therefore nearly 50 percent of the capital investments in industry will be allocated for the development of this sector.

All this is creating the real possibility for the development of the country from an agro-industrial country into an industrial-agrarian country.

7807

CSO: 1819/5

SOVIET CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' EXPERIENCE USED IN MPR

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 14 Sep 82 p2

[Article by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR: "Using the Experience of Soviet Construction Workers"]

[Text] In the current five-year plan capital investment in the national economy accounts for 19 billion tugriks and as a result the volume of construction and installation work alone will grow by 24-27 percent compared to the last five-year plan and labor productivity will increase by 25-28 percent. In solving these problems an important role is played by raising labor productivity by means of intensive development of socialist competition in all spheres of the construction industry, by turning this work into a school for acquiring advanced experience, and broad implementation of new techniques and progressive technology into production.

High labor productivity is expected to result from broad application in construction of progressive materials and designs and turning construction sites into installation work areas with the aim of decreasing the amount of time spent on large-scale projects. In this connection the most important task of our construction workers is creative learning based on the rich experience of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the field of industrialization of construction production and mechanization of labor-intensive production processes. The necessity of continuous learning from Soviet construction organizations and construction workers was pointed out in the decisions of the 18th Congress of our party. These instructions are being put into practice successfully. At all stages of construction and installation work and technological processes Soviet construction workers unselfishly give their Mongolian friends their rich experience in production. S. Herlen, Hero of Labor of the MPR, using a brigade introduced into his work the brigade contract system, first suggested by N. A. Zlobin, Hero of Socialist Labor, and throughout the entire country a movement developed to assimilate this experience.

During the previous five-year plan within the scope of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials 45.4 percent of all construction workers were involved in the contract system; they performed 51.1 percent of all construction and installation work and saved 45 million tugriks in materials and designs. It should be noted that the labor productivity of every brigade member working according to N. A. Zlobin's experience is 40 percent higher

than a worker of an ordinary brigade, the average wages are 20 percent higher, and the projects built under the contract system are distinguished by a high level of quality and are completed on time. Implementation of this experience permits drawing the entire collective into the management of production; it promotes feelings of comradeship, collectivism, responsibility and thrift.

Our construction organizations and construction workers are also introducing into their work the experience of A. D. Basov, Hero of Socialist Labor, in accident-free work, the Saratov system of working without waste, and others. Today approximately 20 organizations and more than 100 brigades, shops, and departments of construction and installation trusts, offices, and brick and lime plants in the Hobd, Ubs, Dzabhan and Bulgan aymags, in Darhan and elsewhere, are operating according to the experience of A. D. Basov.

Among our construction workers, in light of the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress and the republic conference of leading construction workers held last year, the movement is expanding for systematic assimilation of the experience of V. Serikov in construction of industrial projects using a cost-accounting system, of Ye. P. Fedyunik and A. I. Galenko in cost-accounting organization of columns and brigades of automobile transport and construction machinery, of joint provision of engineering training at "Vostok-sibstroy", of systematic planning of construction work in the city of Orel, and so on. In the system of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials there are already 40 automobile transport brigades using cost-accounting; the productivity of every machine and mechanism in these brigades is 15-20 percent higher than the system's average indicators and the coefficient of utilization of the fleet has reached 0.56-0.72. Thanks to this, the mid-year income of these brigades accounts for more than 6 million tugriks.

A great deal of good organizational work is being done to learn residential construction and gain technical assistance from Soviet specialists in all production sections of the building construction combine and Darhan Claydite Works and the Ulaanbaatar plant of the large-panel building construction trust. An important new form of learning from Soviet construction organizations and their collectives involves close business-like cooperation between the Ulaanbaatar construction trust and the Soviet general construction trust No 3; this is expressed in continuous exchange of work experience, organization of demonstration schools and competition between brigades.

Learning from the experience of Soviet colleagues, our construction design organizations are accomplishing a great deal. By assimilating Soviet experience they have saved in the first half of this year 60,000 tugriks in materials, they have shortened the period of time needed to work out designs, and they have raised quality indicators by 0.75-3.0 percent. In designing the reinforced concrete bridge over the Selenge River, our architects utilized a practice that has been widely used recently in the Soviet Union, that of covering large bridge spans with reinforced concrete. For the first time in our country, a covering of this type 64 meters long was used over the Selenge River. The construction time was cut by 2.5 months and more than 400,000 tugriks were saved. Our designers worked jointly with Soviet architects on the design of the "Nayramdal" international pioneers' camp at Bayangol. They

were able to create an original and interesting ensemble combining architecture of different peoples of the world with the site's terrain. This year it rightfully won the Prize of the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

Today throughout our entire country the movement is expanding to assimilate Soviet experience and learn from Soviet specialists; this is being enriched constantly by new forms. Recently among our construction workers and construction organizations there was a week of learning from Soviet construction workers timed to coincide with the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The week was carried out on a high ideological and organizational level, with an exceptionally business-like atmosphere and it provided many opportunities for learning from Soviet specialists and assimilating their rich work experience.

The words of comrade Y. Tsedenbal from the 5th (1973) Plenum of the MPRP Central Committee testify more clearly than any others to the exceptional significance of Soviet experience: "The experience of the CPSU, of worldwide historical importance, in building a new society, in directing the construction of economy and culture and the communist education of the workers, is an invaluable treasure for us. Therefore we must study even more persistently the experience of the communists and all the workers of the Soviet Union in their struggle to meet national economy plans, to organize socialist competition and to educate the new man.

In light of this we must study more broadly and creatively apply the experience of the heroic Soviet construction workers who have consistently given brotherly aid to our people of Mongolia."

9967

CSO: 1819/32

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL SCIENCES DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Vice President of the MPR Academy of Sciences S. Tsegmid: "The Development of the Natural Sciences"]

[Text] During the years of popular power the MPRP has performed much work on the acceleration of the development of the productive forces and the creation of the material and technical base of socialism. For the successful accomplishment of this work it was necessary along with other tasks to accomplish the tasks of the detection of natural resources and the elaboration of methods of their efficient use. The scientific expeditions, which were organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences and were sent to our country in the 1930's, performed vast research work in the area of the geology and the plant and animal world of the MPR. National specialists--investigators of nature--appeared owing to the unselfish assistance of Soviet scientists. Geography, geology, botany, zoology, soil science and other natural sciences, which by now have accumulated very valuable material on the natural conditions and resources of our country, were developed. The processing and generalization of the obtained data, which have continued up to the present, showed the uniqueness of the nature of Mongolia and made it possible to ascertain its evolution and the laws of the occurrence of mineral resources and to determine the basic directions of the elaboration of methods of their efficient use.

The rapid development of the economy of our country and the increasing demands of production placed on the agenda the questions of the detailed study of the internal structure and composition of the detected natural resources, the improvement of the production technology, the improvement of the quality and the enlargement of the assortment of industrial and agricultural products. In this connection such sectors of science as chemistry, physics, microbiology and genetics, the results of the research of which are being introduced extensively in production, have begun to be developed in recent years. The number of scientific institutions and scientists, who are engaged in research in various fields of the natural sciences, has increased. At present the MPR Academy of Sciences, the Mongolian State University, the State Pedagogical Institute and sectorial scientific research institutes are conducting research in the natural sciences. Joint combined expeditions of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the MPR Academy of Sciences, the Mongolian State University and Irkutsk State University are playing an important role in this matter.

As a result of the study of the geological structure and tectonics the questions of the occurrence and stratigraphy of Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks have been

clarified, the main zones of tectonic faults have been established. This made it possible to compile metallogenic forecasting charts for several most important types of minerals, which is of great importance for increasing the efficiency of geological prospecting. Mongolia is famous for interesting finds of the remains of ancient animals. As a result of the development of the work on research many remains of dinosaurs were found and studied, thus much material, which makes it possible to specify many questions of the evolution of the animal world on the Asian continent, was accumulated.

Diagrams of natural regionalization were compiled and thus one of the scientific bases of the solution of the questions of the location of various sectors of the national economy was created. The generalization of the data of many years of observations of hydrometeorological stations and posts has been carried out, reference books and atlases, which depict the climatic and hydrologic regimes of the territory of Mongolia, have been compiled. The study of the morphometry and hydrobiology of the large lakes of Mongolia has been carried out, the principles of fish breeding in the reservoirs of the country have been developed, while at some lakes work is being performed on the breeding of specific species of fish. As a result of the study of the mammals and birds of Mongolia their biological and ecological features have been ascertained, the industrial reserves have been established. More than 7,000 species of entomofauna have been identified, several new species, which were previously unnoted in science, were discovered, the development of methods of effectively controlling insect pests is being carried out. During the work on the establishment of the genetic principles of the selection of animals and plants silver-gray karakul sheep, which are resistant to the natural climatic conditions of our country and are distinguished by increased productivity, were bred by using the genes which determine the blue tint of Mongolian sheep, the corresponding breeding herd has been created.

Work is being successfully performed on the breeding on the basis of the use of the method of chemical mutagenesis of a new strain of spring wheat, which is distinguished by a shorter ripening period and a greater yield as compared with the initial strain, Orhon.

The study of the vegetative cover of Mongolia made it possible to compile a map of the vegetation of the country on a 1:5 million scale. As a result of the study of the classification of plants it was established that plants of 104 families, 596 genera and 2,260 species grow on the territory of the MPR, in the flora of Mongolia more than 100 plants were newly described, among which there are 20 species previously unknown to science.

A soil map of the country has been compiled, work is being successfully performed on the systematization and classification of the soils of the MPR with a breakdown by types, subtypes and sorts. A scale of the supply of the soils with nutrients has been elaborated, methods of protecting the soils against erosion are being developed.

As a result of studies, which were aimed at the determination of the composition and physicochemical properties of natural resources, the improvement of the production technology and the assimilation of the production of new types of products, methods of the creation of individual food products and medicinal compounds of high biological activity have been developed and introduced in production.

On the territory of our country the location of the center of secular fluctuations of the magnetic pole of the earth with a 60-year periodicity has been detected, the geomagnetic regionalization of the territory of the MPR has been carried out. The seismic regionalization of the country is of practical importance.

The work on the study of nuclear physics, which is being performed jointly with the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, made it possible to obtain interesting results concerning elementary particles, nuclear reactions and structures and to draw new conclusions. The nuclear analysis of some types of products of the mining industry is being performed.

The participation of our scientific organizations in the Interkosmos Program of the fraternal socialist countries has afforded excellent opportunities for the development in the MPR of space physics and research on the remote sensing of the earth. The joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight, which was an outstanding event in the history of the fraternal friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, played an especially important role in this matter.

Thus, the scientists working in the area of the natural sciences have done considerable work, carrying out the study of questions, which are of great importance for the practical work of agriculture and industry, and introducing the results of research in production.

However, shortcomings also exist in scientific research work. This, in particular, was discussed in the decree of the MRPP Central Committee (1980) "On the State of Scientific Research Work in the Country and the Steps on Its Improvement." For the elimination of the shortcomings it is necessary first of all to improve the planning of scientific research. For these purposes the most comprehensive study as possible of the vital questions of the national economy and cultural construction is called for in the plan of scientific research work for the 7th Five-Year Plan. This will make it possible to achieve the concentration of the efforts of our scientific institutions on urgent problems, as well as to increase the practical importance of scientific activity.

In the future scientific research will be developed in such directions as the more detailed study of the laws of the distribution of the natural resources of the country, the elaboration of ways and methods of their efficient use, the control of the genetic mechanism of plants, agricultural animals and local types of micro-organisms, the provision of assistance to the breeding of new strains of cereal and vegetable crops, the development of biologically active agents and medicinal compounds, the improvement of the work on the study of the composition and physico-chemical properties of raw materials of vegetable, animal and mineral origin and on the development of the technology of their use. At the present stage of development of the natural sciences along with physics, particularly the research on nuclear energy, such fields of science as genetics, molecular biology, polymer chemistry, astronautics and cybernetics have begun to acquire considerable importance. The results of the work in these areas are yielding a great practical impact. The launching of biological research on the molecular level and the development of such sciences as biophysics, biochemistry and genetics will be of great importance for the assurance of progress in agriculture and industry.

In the Accountability Report of General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural Comrade Y. Tsedenbal to the 18th MPRP Congress it was indicated that "...it is necessary to envisage the improvement of the ties of science with production, the increase of the efficiency of scientific research work and the assurance that the end results of this research would lead to a specific return in the form of new models of products, highly productive breeds of animals and better strains of agricultural crops, advanced technology." The scientists working in the area of the natural sciences are mobilizing their forces for the implementation of these instructions.

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CSO: 1819/6

LUBSANTSEREN QUOTES ANDROPOV ON STABILITY OF USSR FOREIGN POLICY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1501 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 November. (MONTSAME). The Mongolian workers are studying with a large amount of self-interest the speech given by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov at the regular Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. That speech was perceived by the Mongolian trade unions as a brilliant confirmation of the farsightedness, purposefulness, and scientific substantiation of the foreign-political course of the CPSU and the Soviet state, a course that was worked out by collective intelligence, a MONTSAME correspondent was told in an interview with Chairman of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, B. Lubsantseren. He emphasized that Yuriy Andropov has given a clear answer to various kinds of proposals given in the West, relative to the "changes" in Soviet foreign policy after the death of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

B. Lubsantseren also noted that Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, in his speech, expressed the invariable faithfulness of the party and state leadership of the Soviet Union to the Leninist norms and principles that have been firmly established in the life of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

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CSO: 1819/39

SELECTED PRESS AND RADIO COMMENTARIES 26, 27 NOV 82

Andropov Speech at November Plenum

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1443 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 November. (MONTSAME). The speech by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu. V. Andropov at the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee reattests to the stability of the peace-loving foreign-political course of the Leninist party and the Soviet state, and the genuine and steady striving by the Communist Party members and the entire Soviet people to follow the course of detente, UNEN writes today.

The policy of friendship, peace, and goodneighborliness that is being carried out by the countries of the socialist community are by no means the expression of the views of only an individual group of persons. It is a social, state [words indistinct]. Therein lies the peculiarity and the strength of the foreign policy of socialism and it is precisely thanks to that policy that detente was achieved, the newspaper writes.

Citing the words of Yu. V. Andropov to the effect that the policy of detente is by no means a stage that had been left behind, and that the future belongs to that policy, UNEN notes the insolvency of the policy of operating from a position of strength in the resolution of complicated international problems. The peaceful, political settlement of all matters of dispute is the most correct and most sober policy, and one that corresponds today to the interests and yearnings of the peoples of the world, the newspaper, the newspaper points out.

American Support of Israel

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 November. (MONTSAME). The outrages perpetrated by Israeli with respect to the Lebanese and Palestinian nations are the direct consequence of the Camp David Accord and the American-Israeli "strategic cooperation," a MONTSAME commentator notes. Without the direct assistance of the United States, he emphasizes, which is blocking the just resolution of the Middle East problem, in particular, by the vetoing of the peace initiatives of the Security Council, Israeli would not be in a position to carry out a policy of genocide, trampling into the dirt the international understandings, including the 1949 Geneva governing the protection of war victims.

The United State supplies Israel with the most barbaric weapons, many of which, such as chemical weapons, have been banned by international agreements. As a result, there has been a headlong process of militarization of Israel, which in 1981 took third place in the worl with respect to military expenditures per capita of population.

The official conversion of Israel into a military partner of Washington in the region renders more rigid the militaristic courses of the ruling circles in both countries. It does not, in any way, lead to a just resolution of the problems, including the Palestinian question. On the contrary, it contributes to the even greater aggravation of the tension in this region.

It is precisely for this reason that the MPR government feels that the immediate responsibility for Israel's monstrous crimes must be borne by its American protectors, the commentator emphasizes. In connection with the forthcoming Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian Nation on 29 November [as received].

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CSO: 1819/41

HOLIDAY CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO SOVIET LEADERS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1446 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] Today comrades Y. Tsedenbal and J. Batmonh sent a congratulatory telegram to the Soviet leaders on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The complete text of the telegram is given below.

To comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and to comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Moscow, the Kremlin.

Dear Comrades:

In the name of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, in the name of all Mongolian people, and from ourselves personally, we send to you and through you to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and the workers of the country of soviets, warm greetings and the most heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the glorious 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The great October, which became the turning point in the historic fate of the peoples of Russia, marked the epochal boundary line of social progress of all humanity. With the victory of the October Revolution, the pernicious chain of exploitation that bound the whole world was broken and the epoch of the people's transition to socialism was opened.

The post-October world development with its fundamental and irreversible changes in favor of peace, democracy and social progress of peoples is convincing evidence of the invincible vitality of Marxism-Leninism, under whose banner the great October was victorious.

The Soviet people, guided by the wise Leninist Party, and having survived successfully the most dangerous trials and having overcome incredible difficulties tied to fierce opposition of forces of the old world and the unknown paths of solving the most complex problems of a radical transformation of social life, are confidently fulfilling their historical [words indistinct] of pioneer in building a new society. The colossal accomplishments of the Soviet Union in all areas of building communism, embodying the highest stage of achievement in human civilization in the modern epoch, have a decisive influence on the growth of forces and power of three basic contemporary revolutionary currents and on their future consolidation.

The remarkable achievement of the Soviet people, of the entire international revolutionary movement, is the formation and consolidation of the multinational indivisible, united state of workers and peasants--the USSR, whose 60th anniversary is being celebrated this year by all progressive forces in the world.

The steadfast loyalty of the CPSU to Marxism-Leninism, to the work of peace and socialism, its unbreakable ties to the people, the constantly growing powerful material and spiritual potential of the Soviet society, all serve as a reliable guarantee of further dynamic advancement of the October's homeland toward new heights in the construction of communism. A convincing example of this is the grand designs of the 26th CPSU Congress and the impressive successes of the Soviet people in putting these designs into practice.

The 65 years of Soviet power are years of a tireless, heroic struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state for lasting peace and universal security, for freedom and independence of peoples, for friendship and cooperation between them. And now the country of Soviets is making the greatest efforts to realize programs of peace for the 1980s, worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress, and is doing everything it can to save humanity forever from the horrors of a thermonuclear catastrophe and to guarantee its sacred right to a peaceful life. The solemn pledge of the Soviet Union against first use of nuclear weapons is indicative of this, as are its other constructive and realistic initiatives full of humanism directed at strengthening peace and friendly cooperation between peoples on all continents.

In the current complex conditions, when the world reaction, led by American [words indistinct] with blindly [words indistinct] the international situation lead to unleashing a thermonuclear catastrophe, the historic role of the Soviet Union as an indestructible stronghold of peace, democracy and social progress of peoples, stands out with special clarity.

The workers of the MPR proudly connect the revolutionary achievements and the successes made in building socialism and inspiring prospects of further flourishing of their homeland with the powerful influence of the great October, with Leninist friendship and universal cooperation with the Soviet Union and with its open-hearted fraternal help.

Communists and workers of socialist Mongolia, following the legacy of V. I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator, will carry the sacred banner of Mongolian-Soviet friendship high into the future [words indistinct] the bright ideals of the great October, in the interests of steady progress of their homeland, further

growth in forces and power of the world socialist order in the name of forging peace throughout the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the heroic Soviet people new and great achievements in building communism, in the struggle for lasting peace and universal security, and for social progress of peoples.

Signed Y. Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR and Z. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

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CSO: 1819/22

TSEDENBAL SENDS CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS TO BENIN, MAURITANIA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1517 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 29 November. (MONTSAME). On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Benin, General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, Y. Tsedenbal sent a congratulatory telegram to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, the President of the People's Republic of Benin, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou.

The Mongolian nation, the telegram states, is genuinely proud of the successes achieved by your nation in the job of consolidating the independence and protecting the revolutionary gains, as well as in the socioeconomic transformation of your homeland.

Comrade Y. Tsedenbal expressed his conviction that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Mongolian and Benin nations will continue to expand and strengthen for the good of both nations, in the interests of defending the peace and security throughout the world.

On the occasion of the Day of Independence of the Islam Republic of Mauritania, General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, Y. Tsedenbal sent a congratulatory telegram to the Chairman of the Military Committee [words indistinct].

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CSO: 1819/39

BULGARIAN REPORTS ON AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE IN ULAANBAATAR

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1441 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 November. (MONTSAME). The Bulgarian Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa attaches a large amount of importance to the consultative conference of the chairmen of Committees of Afro-Asian Solidarity of the Socialist Countries in the capital of the MPR, Secretary of the Bulgarian Committee of Solidarity, Dmitr Butanski said. At the conference, opinions on the questions being considered were expressed in a businesslike and comradely atmosphere, and there was an exchange of experience.

The Bulgarian representative emphasized that special attention was devoted to peace and stability in Asia. In this regard, participants in the conference noted with a sense of satisfaction the positive steps taken by many Asian socialist countries, the importance of the initiative of the MPR for the concluding of a Convention governing mutual nonattack and nonapplication of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean, and the initiatives of the countries of Indochina -- Laos, Vietnam, and Campuchea -- concerning the establishment of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The conference participants worked out a constructive program of actions, the carrying out of which will make a new contribution to the struggle being waged by nations for peace and security.

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CSO: 1819/39

CONTACTS BETWEEN OMNOGOBI AYMAG AND KHAKASS AUTONOMOUS OBLAST DESCRIBED

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1512 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 November. (MONTSAME). For ten years, direct ties have existed between Omnogobi Aymag in the MPR and Khakass Autonomous Oblast in the USSR.

Their party, state, social, and economic organizations have been working in close, businesslike contact. Thanks to this close cooperation, the people of Omnogobi Aymag during that period of time have introduced more than 60 advanced undertakings of their Soviet friends. [Words indistinct] the obtaining of a good harvest from the irrigated fields and the efficient fulfillment of construction operations. The Khakassia Week that is held every year has become part of the large holiday of friendship. That week publicizes the achievements of the autonomous oblast in various areas of the national economy.

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CSO: 1819/39

CONFERENCE DEALS WITH NEED TO IMPROVE ADMINISTRATIVE EFFICIENCY

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1523 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 November. (MONTSAME). Ways to increase the effectiveness and quality of administrative labor at the present-day stage -- that is the topic of the conference on scientific practice which was held today in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Ulaanbaatar.

The conference was opened by Secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City Committee of the MPRP S. Pureb. He emphasized the necessity for applying intensive methods in increasing the effectiveness and quality of administrative activity.

A report entitled "The Experience of the Soviet Union in Increasing the Effectiveness and Quality of Administrative Labor" was given by consultant at the MPR Institute for Refresher Courses for Administrative Personnel, Docent N. A. Lifintsev, who noted that the quantitative and qualitative changes that are occurring in the economy of the fraternal countries require the constant improvement of the administrative apparatus.

The report threw light upon the basic ways to increase the effectiveness and quality of administration by relying upon the intensive factors. Among these factors a special place is given to the introduction of the scientific organization of administrative labor as a whole and to the establishment of labor norms in particular.

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CSO: 1819/39

EXHIBITION ON PEOPLE'S CONTROL OPENS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1508 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 November. (MONTSAME). "People's Control Agencies Are 60 Years Old" -- that is the name of the exhibition that opened today in the central exhibition pavilion in Ulaanbaatar. The 160 displays at that exhibition deal with the efforts applied by the people's controllers in assuring the successful implementation of the decisions issued by the party and the government, the unimpeachable observance of socialist legality by the citizens, and the protection of socialist property. Samples of output that is produced by using internal reserves are broadly represented.

The exhibition was visited by Politburo member, Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee S. Jalan-aajab; member of the Politburo of the MPRP Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers T. Ragchaa; and Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, Chairman of the MPR People's Control Committee, T. Molom.

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CSO: 1819/39

SUCCESSFUL UZBEK EXHIBIT

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1502 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] The UzSSR exhibit, "Science, Technology and Economics", enjoyed a huge success here; it was arranged within the framework of the traditional Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Month. More than 30,000 visitors attended the exhibit; they received a broad representation of the achievements of Soviet Uzbekistan in building communism.

The expositions that showed scientific developments of Uzbek scholars in the field of [words indistinct] exploitation of solar energy for the needs of the national economy were of particular interest. Visitors admired high-quality consumer goods and other products of UzSSR industry, which is characterized by diversity and a high level of scientific-technical progress.

In the book of comments there were many good words and wishes for the organizers of the exhibit. MPR party and government leaders who visited the exhibit left a note emphasizing the remarkable successes of Soviet Uzbekistan, which serves as a graphic example of a true historical leap from a backward outlying district of tsarist Russia to a highly developed, flourishing socialist republic, thanks to the wise Leninist policies of the CPSU.

The general impression of the Uzbek exhibit was reflected in the words of D. Batjargala, an auto mechanic from the Baga nuur new construction projects, which were written in Russian in the book of comments: "I am leaving the exhibit satisfied that our Uzbek friends know how to create both miracles and wealth for their people."

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HIGH-TENSION ELECTRICAL-TRANSMISSION LINE WILL BENEFIT RURAL AREAS

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 November. (MONTSAME). Many rural centers in this country will receive electrical energy when the construction of a line with tension of 110 kilovolts -- a new branch in the Central Energy System of the MPR -- is completed. That line will link the city of Bulgan with the Harhorin State Farm. Serving as sponsor of this important project in the five-year plan is the revolutionary youth council.

In the next five-year plan the high-voltage electrical-transmission lines will stretch an additional 400 kilometers over the rural areas. This will become an important step in the electrification of the Mongolian countryside. At the present time inhabited places use diesel power units that produce current basically for everyday needs.

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CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO ANGOLA

Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1531 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Y. Tsedenbal, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the MPR, sent a congratulatory telegram today to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of Angolan independence.

The telegram reads: "The Mongolian people are following with deep respect the successes of Angolan workers in building the foundations of socialism in their country and express militant solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Angolan people against the intrigues of imperialism, the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, and those striving to turn back the path of social progress chosen by the People's Republic of Angola."

The telegram continues: "We value highly the fundamental foreign policy of Angola directed against imperialism, neocolonialism and other reactionary forces, for complete liquidation of all remnants of colonialism and racism in South Africa and for strengthening the solidarity of African countries."

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BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT--Construction of a [words indistinct] airport in Ulaanbaatar will begin soon. The design, which takes into account future development of air service in the MPR up to the year 2000, was worked out at the well-known Moscow "Aeroprojekt" Institute.

Services for the 800,000 passengers that the airport will be able to accommodate per year include a comfortable room with soundproof walls for mothers with children, a snack bar and a cafe. Artwork of well-known sculptors and painters will adorn the spacious waiting rooms; the interior will be decorated with wide use of national ornamental designs. Various enterprises from many cities in the Soviet Union are taking part in fitting the airport with modern equipment and instruments: the information board is being made in Moscow, the transport-elevator structure in Leningrad, and furniture for the registration area in Riga. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 9 Nov 82] 9967

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MEETS--The 7th regular congress of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, one of the largest social organizations in the MPR, is taking place at an important time--when the Soviet people, the peoples of countries of socialist cooperation and all progressive humanity on this planet are preparing a festive celebration of the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This was emphasized by V. V. Gorbalko, pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, two-time Hero of the Soviet Union, Hero of the MPR, and chairman of the Central Board of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, at a meeting with leaders of local councils of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association. The meeting took place today in the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Ulaanbaatar.

B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar MPRP gorkom, and B. I. Ugrinovich, counsellor of the USSR Embassy in the MPR, were present at the meeting. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1546 GMT 10 Nov 82] 9967

MILITARY MEETING--A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the military units of the Ulaanbaatar garrison took place here today; it was dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the first training of national MPR personnel in Soviet education institutions. It was noted at the meeting that the Soviet Union, true to its international duty, provides invaluable assistance in strengthening the

Mongolian People's Army and in improving its fighting efficiency. A clear example of this help is the training of highly qualified officers of the People's Army in military academies, higher and secondary military schools in the Soviet Union.

[words indistinct] Colonel General Z. Yondon, chief of the political administration of the Mongolian People's Army, Lieutenant General Z. Baljinnyam. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1551 GMT 10 Nov 82] 9967

AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY--Today D. Gombojab, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, received representatives of the committees for Afro-Asian solidarity of socialist countries that are participating in the advisory meeting held in the MPR capital. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1452 GMT 22 Nov 82] 9967

SUCCESSFUL WATER ROUTE--For 20 years a water route has been operating on the largest river in Mongolia, the Selenge. [word indistinct] motor vessels transporting [word indistinct] lumber 400 kilometers to Baikal. The Selenge water transport collective marked its anniversary with high labor results--they fulfilled their yearly quota three months ahead of schedule and they exceeded their profit plan by a significant amount. The Selenge water route is rightfully called a line of friendship, connecting two fraternal countries. The river transport is organized with the help of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1436 GMT 22 Nov 82] 9967

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE--Recent participation of scholars from Moscow State University, universities in the GDR and CSSR in a joint expedition between the Mongolian State University, which recently celebrated its 40th anniversary, and Irkutsk University [word indistinct] one fact: ever increasing cooperation of the Mongolian University with higher education institutions of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. [words indistinct] research on natural resources of the Hobsgol Nuur area and Selenge River basin has allowed collection of valuable material of the region [words indistinct] great economic significance. Measures have been taken toward investigating the Baikal [word indistinct] in the Hobsgol Nuur. Teachers and students from the Biology Department, together with Halle University in the GDR, carried out a successful resettlement of beavers--a valuable commercial animal. This kind of scientific research work conducted by the Mongolian State University on the basis of an economic agreement makes a significant contribution to the development of science in the MPR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1456 GMT 23 Nov 82] 9967

ESTONIAN EXHIBIT--Today an exhibit called "Estonian SSR" opened in the House of Soviet Science and Culture. It is dedicated to the glorious 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 25 Nov 82] 9967

EDUCATION DELEGATION--G. Ad'yaa, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Association, received the Soviet delegation led by N. S. Yegorov, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR, which is taking part in the ceremonies marking the 60th anniversary since the beginning of training of national MPR personnel in education institutions of the Soviet Union. On this same day the delegation, led by N. S. Yegorov, deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the USSR, laid wreaths at the V. I. Lenin memorial and at the tomb of the founders of the MPRP and the people's state, D. Sukhe Bator and K. Choybalsan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1511 GMT 25 Nov 82] 9967

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR--M. Osaki, the Japanese ambassador to the MPR, in connection with presenting his diplomatic credentials, laid a wreath at the tomb of D. Sukhe Bator and K. Choybalsan. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1451 GMT 26 Nov 82] 9967

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FORMED--The U.N. General Assembly declared 1985 the International Year of Youth. Recently the MPRP Central Committee issued a decree on the formation of a Mongolian national committee for observing the international year. S. Jalan-aajab, member of the Politburo, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, will head the national committee. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 27 Nov 82] 9967

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